

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS.

The CHARLOTTE JOURNAL will be published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; if not paid within three months Three Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged; Three Dollars is not paid until after the expiration of the year. These terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor. For six months \$1.25.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Fifty cents per square (not exceeding 10 lines) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding week—or \$1. for three weeks, and so on. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. If an advertisement is communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be stated on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Franklin Gold Mining Company are requested to meet either in person or by proxy, at Franklin Place, in the county of Mecklenburg, N. C., on the 3d day of October next, to elect two Directors for said Company.

WM. DAVIDSON, Agent.

Sept. 3, 1835.

Manual Labor School.

THE Commissioners of the Manual Labor School will receive Proposals for erecting the Buildings of said Institution, on the 7th day of October next, at the residence of Wm. L. Davidson, in the County of Mecklenburg, where a draft of the building will be furnished. Persons wishing to contract are requested to attend; and persons wishing to contract for doing the Carpenter's work are also requested to attend.

WM. L. DAVIDSON, One of the Commissioners.

Sept. 24, 1835.

The Western Carolinian will insert above 2 weeks and forward account.

Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned, as Commissioner in behalf of the United States, will receive proposals for the erection of a Building in the Town of Charlotte, intended for Branch Mint.

The building is to be 124 feet in front by 31 feet in depth, with a projection in the rear of the centre, of 53 by 31 feet, and to be two stories in height, with a basement story of 5 feet above the surface of the ground. The basement, in front, to be of summer-dressed range work—the principal and attic stories of brick. The sills and heads of the windows to be of stone; in cornice of brick, the roof covered with slate. The basement and principal stories are to be arched, with groin arches, throughout the front building. The whole work to be of the best materials; to be executed in workmanlike and substantial manner, and to be completed by the 1st of January 1837.

A detailed description of the building, with any information respecting it, that may be required, will be given by the undersigned, on application made to him by letter, postage paid.

Plans and elevations of the building may be seen on application to the undersigned, in Charlotte, or to the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia.

The proposals will be kept open until the 5th day of October 1835, when the contracts will be concluded for the entire building, or for such parts thereof as may be agreed upon.

Sam'l. McComb,

Commissioner Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C.

September 1st, 1835.

The Richmond Enquirer; Globe, Washington City; Raleigh Standard, and North Carolina Journal, will insert the above until the 15th of October, and forward their accounts to the Commissioner for payment.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. M. Neely, dec'd., are requested to come forward and make payment by next February Court, or their Notes and Accounts will be put into the hands of an officer, without discrimination, for collection. Those having claims will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JAMES FORTER,

Administrator de bonis non.

Aug. 28, 1835.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, the 23d of September, and continue from day to day, until the whole is sold, the Property of the Estate of Darling Bell, dec'd., consisting of 15 likely NEGROES, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, & Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming implements, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale, and due attendance given by me.

NANCY BELK, Adm'r.

Sept. 4, 1835.

Midnight Outrage.

THE Subscriber's stable was forcibly entered on the night of the 30th ultimo, by some unknown person, who took one of his horses out, and after riding him almost to death, had the goodness to return him. On the next morning, so fatigued was the animal, and so badly had he been used by his nocturnal rider, that he was dangerous to approach, and both myself and servant were in peril of our limbs, if not lives, before he could be approached to be fed.

My thanks are due to the villain, that he returned the horse at all; and, to show how highly I value his disinterestedness in the whole business, I have determined to offer a reward for his discovery. If he is a free man, (black or white,) I will give \$25 for such information as will convict him for the outrage; if a slave, \$5 will be given.

ISAAC MYERS.

Sept. 4, 1835.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Charlotte, Sept. 1st, 1835.

THE Officers and Musicians attached to the 1st Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, will parade at Harrisburg, Mecklenburg county, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., except according to law, for drilling in the manual exercise and field manoeuvring, to parade at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On Wednesday, the 24th inst., at the same place, a Regimental Court Martial, composed of the officers of said Regiment, will be held, to hear and determine all such matters and things as may be brought forward, of which said Court any properly have cognizance.

As matters important to the Regiment will be transacted, a punctual attendance is required. By order of the Col. Comd'g.

WM. W. LONG, Adj.

Officers commanding companies are requested to make an exact annual return of the condition of their respective companies, viz: the number of men enrolled upon their lists, the number of effective men, arms, accoutrements, &c.

D. COLEMAN.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Charlotte, Sept. 2d, 1835.

THE Captains commanding companies of Cavalry, attached to the 11th brigade and 4th division of the North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear with their respective troops, in Concord, on the 25th of September inst., for the purpose of review and exercise, armed and equipped as the law requires. Regiment to be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. M. GRIER, Col. Comd.

N. B. The staff is also ordered to attend.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Dr. John M. Hoppoldt

RESPECTFULLY informs

his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the Providence Settlement to the

TOWN OF CHARLOTTE, where he intends to continue the Practice of Medicine in all its various branches.

His Dwelling is in the house recently occupied by George Hampton, and he has taken an Office nearly opposite Capt. Neely's Hotel, at one of which places he can always be found (except when professionally engaged elsewhere,) ready to attend to all calls in his line.

Dr. Hoppoldt avails himself of this public opportunity to return his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public in the neighborhood where he has heretofore practised his profession, for the uniform kindness and confidence which they have extended towards him. He assures them that nothing but the superior facilities held out by the town of Charlotte for the education of his rising family, could have compelled him to remove from among them.

August 28, 1835.

NOTICE.

I EXPECT to leave

for New York in

18 days—all persons indebted to me by Note or Book account of an

ancient date, will do me a favor by paying me at least a part.

H. B. WILLIAMS, Surviving Partner.

Aug. 11, 1835.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TRIBUTE TO NORTH.

Below our readers will find an account of the Public Dinner given to Senators Leigh and Mangum by the citizens of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, and a part of the Toast drank on the occasion. The festival took place at the Buffalo Springs on the 13th instant. Numerous letters were read from distinguished individuals who were invited but could not attend; among the rest, were Gov. Branch, of this State, Gov. Tanswell, Senator Tyler, and Judge Upham of Virginia. The Toasts are of the real genuine State Rights stamp.

It must be truly gratifying to the feelings of these distinguished sons of Carolina and Virginia thus to be honored with the spontaneous applause of a virtuous, intelligent, and free people. This reward due to patriotism only; and we do not know of any who more richly deserves it than Willie P. Mangum and Benjamin Watkins Leigh. These two gentlemen have been followed up with a spirit of persecution, by every unscrupulous Van Buren press in the country, from the Globe down to the Raleigh organ, that would have crashed to the ground any man whose political rectitude could be honestly questioned. But, while the People approve, the shafts of party calumny will pass unheeded.—Western Carolinian.

From the Raleigh Express of August 14.

MECKLENBURG DINNER.

Mr. Leigh and Judge Mangum arrived at Clarksville on Wednesday evening, the one from Bedford, and the other from Oxford, each accompanied by a number of gentlemen, repairing to Buffalo, there to render honor to whom honor was due. It was gratifying to behold men of the highest respectability extending the most hearty welcome, and offering the homage of their unfeigned admiration to Statesmen of exemplary private worth, and of tried and devoted patriotism. At half past nine o'clock on Thursday morning, they left Clarksville in two coaches, escorted by Captain Boyd's troop of Cavalry, and a large procession of citizens in carriages and on horseback. The journey was sustained with spirit and animation until they reached the Springs, where they were received at 12 o'clock by an impatient and immense crowd of citizens, stimulated by the full swelling sounds of martial music. The guests descended from the coach, and two hours were spent in cordial unreserved conversation on familiar topics.

The "use" courtiers might have been ashamed to behold undefiled, domestic integrity extending the just homage of well merited respect to exalted Patriotism and true greatness of soul.

At 2 o'clock Dinner was announced, and the guests, ranged on either side of the President of the day, were conducted to the table—where they took their seats with the banner of their Country floating above them, and a full band of music (from the Richmond Blues, stationed directly in front, immediately over the first Vice President, exciting every bosom, and animating the scene with deep, loud swelling, martial strains. It is impossible to convey any adequate idea, of the impressive fervor and wrapt enthusiasm which beamed from every countenance. Of the vast crowd who participated in the festivities, there was not one, who was not ready to offer himself as a willing sacrifice in the holy cause of Liberty and Law.

When the cloth was removed the following toasts were drank:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. Our Country, Liberty's Tuscany.—The genius of America shall protect its beauty and its sanctity against the pollutions of Despotism and the profanations of treacherous ambition.

2. The Federal Constitution: A compact between Sovereign confederated States: A sacred league of amity and peace. 'Twas thus that it was accepted by our Fathers; it is thus that it shall be enforced by their sons.

3. The Senate of the United States: The Thermopylae where Liberty and the Constitution have nobly triumphed over the vast myriads of despotism.

4. Our distinguished Guest—WILLIE P. MANGUM, of North Carolina: A fearless defender of State Rights as expounded in the Virginia Resolutions of '28 and '29, a statesman whose only rules of action are the dictates of honor, and the true interests of his constituents.

When the loud cheerings had subsided, which were called forth by the announcement of this Toast, Judge Mangum rose and addressed the crowd for one hour and a half, in a strain of bold, impressive, and soul stirring eloquence which we shall not attempt to describe; because we feel most emphatically our inadequacy to the undertaking. But the merit of the performance was forcibly attested by the long, loud, and repeated cheerings with which the discourse was interrupted. We are not without hope that we shall be able to minister to the pleasure of the community, by laying before our readers a sketch of his splendid speech; though the Committee of Arrangements was not so fortunate as to obtain from the Judge a promise that it should be written

out. The harangue was concluded by offering the following sentiment:

The State of Virginia: Unconquered and unconquerable—Her proud banner of Liberty may be trailed in the dust for a moment, by the minions of Power; but her gallant sons will to the rescue! to the rescue! and plant it where it shall defy despotism's power.

5. State Rights.—Our "Sine qua non" in the compact of confederation: Interpreted by the Van Buren faction, in Virginia, a cabalistic phrase adopted as a word of command in the whistlings and feelings of political train-bands.

6. Our distinguished Guest—BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, of Virginia: True to his Principles, faithful to his country, equal in the crisis. Neither the flowers of power, nor the poisonous shafts of malicious slander can drive him to surrender the citadel of American Liberty.

[The excitement which had been already kindled had in no degree abated, and the announcement of this toast was greeted with a universal burst of rapturous applause.—Mr. Leigh arose, amidst the deafening plaudits of his auditory, and spoke for nearly two hours, in a strain of eloquence rarely equalled, perhaps never surpassed, by the most master displays of his own great genius. The speech had the advantage of appearing to be wholly extemporaneous, and the animation of the speaker and his audience operating reciprocally upon one another, kindled a flame of excitement altogether unlike any thing which we ever contemplated in the intensity of human feeling. It were impossible to transfer to paper the glowing fervor which pervaded the scene, and the most consummating ability would fail in the description of the rushing and sparkling torrent of eloquence which charmed the senses of the immense multitude, whose admiration was wrought up into intense enthusiasm which frequently burst forth in spontaneous applause. The Orator, it is hoped, will furnish a sketch for publication; though the sketch must necessarily be wanting in that deep intensity of feeling which the occasion alone could impart. He concluded, by offering the following toast:

Our sister State of North Carolina: May be, even now, illustrating the lesson dictated by History and uttered by Wisdom: "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

7. The Witty members of the late Congress, who have been placed under the hand of Executive prescription: Their country hails them with the heroic feelings of the Spartan mother; who preferred to see her son borne home upon his shield, rather than surrender the banner of Freedom.

8. The Proclamation, the Force Bill, and the seizure of the Public money: Ours sons a government of choice, History shall mark and stigmatize the usurper who converts it into a Government of Force.

9. The People of America: The rich heritage of Constitutional Liberty, was the purchase of the generous blood of their Fathers. Will they tamely surrender that Liberty for which their Fathers toiled and bled? Have they relined in enervating ease, till they prefer the disgraceful security of submission, to the peril of a glorious resistance to Despotism.

10. The memory of John Randolph, of Roanoke—The American Cicero: The charm of whose eloquence, consecrated to the defence of Liberty and the Constitution, was equalled only by the power of his sagacity, and the sternness of his integrity.

11. The memory of John Marshall—The mild, the meek, yet vast, and sublime John Marshall.

12. The spirit of '76—It has surrounded us with many a glorious and imperishable monument, and on each is inscribed, in deathless characters "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By W. O. Goode, 1st Vice President. Our Guests: In the decline of Republics the corruptions of the times throw Patriots into the ranks of opposition, to perish by the wrath of triumphant tyranny, but the glory of their deeds defies the revelry of usurpers. Cato was successful, Cato and Brutus were immortal.

By T. M. Nelson, 2d Vice President. Virginia and South Carolina: Once united in the defence of the rights of the States, are now separated; While Virginia is crouched at the footstool of power, South Carolina is erect in her principles and "alone in her glory."

By W. B. Bailey. Benjamin Watkins Leigh: He has a double security for his fame; the praise of honest men and the abuse of knaves.

By E. R. Chambers. W. P. Mangum: He has nobly performed himself, by appealing from a servile and time serving Legislature, to the great conscientious body of the people. If they do not sustain him, his political life will have been too long; for it will have survived the honor and patriotism of his State.

By Walter C. Carrington, of Halifax. Senators of the United States: Roman like, stand to your posts and save your country, which demands you cease to exist, you will meet with the Patriot's reward; your country's gratitude.

By David A. Street, of Lunenburg. The Constitutional tenure of offices and the right of instruction: Both the legitimate offspring of our form of Government, and too consistent with themselves for party purposes.

By Burwell Wilkes, of Brunswick. The late Vice Presidential nomination by the Baltimore Convention: A most excellent commentary upon the political principles of the self-styled Republican party.

By Samuel Venable. Our Country: Its virtue, and patriotism, and chivalry, are sufficient for the crisis, and will save it from the corrupting influence of the minions and parasites of power.

By John C. Manning. Willie P. Mangum: He will "do his duty." He will stand to the breach, and would "suffer the last violence from the sword of the spoiler," rather than surrender the fortress of our Liberties, and the hopes of our children to the domination of despotic power.

By John M. Speed. Benjamin W. Leigh: Like Epaminondas of old, sought to be proscribed, because the blind seal of party spirit cannot stand the bright glare of his virtues.

By Col. Grief Green. The conservative principles of State Rights and Remedies, firmly maintained and fully carried out: The most efficient means of resisting tyranny and usurpation in the Administration of the General Government: Tyrants and usurpers condemn them because they are insurmountable obstacles to their mad ambition.

By Charles F. Green. Daniel Webster: He has proven, by his recent course, that he is determined to throw every obstacle in the way of defeating Martin Van Buren, knowing that he is inimical to the South.

By R. J. Hinton. Martin Van Buren: The slippery Elm Candidate; may his pretensions to the Presidency, and the hopes of his partisan millions, be blown to the winds by the torrent-like eloquence of Leigh and Mangum.

By J. W. Henry, of Halifax. The perilsous situation of the South demands immediate protection, not by enervating allies, but by the strong arm of his own moral and physical power.

By a Lady. Benjamin Watkins Leigh: His puny revilers imitate the impotency of the small, which endeavored to deface the faultless symmetry of the Statue of Venus, by trailing its dirty limbs over every part.

By Dr. Benjamin Bullock, of North Carolina.—Virginia and North Carolina: Leigh and Mangum: Patriots and Statesmen: The advocates of State Rights and State Remedies who have dared to resist the mad career of Andrew Jackson.

By R. C. Fitzner. The Southern Slave: The ignorance and Fanaticism of the North, by goading them into desperation, will diminish their comports and rivet their chains.

By Wm. M. Greenwood. Let the minions of power tremble at the feet of their thrice glorious Chieftains. "But as for me and my house, we will serve the God of Liberty, until all nations of the South shall cry Amen."

By John Cunningham. If the People of the North be as much attached to the Union as they profess, why don't they halt such fellows as Taylor, Garrison & Co? As sure as God lives in Heaven, if a stop be not put to the proceedings of these fanatical incendiaries, a Southern Emancipation will be established in less than ten years.

By Col. G. Green. John C. Calhoun: The disinterested and fearless patriot and profound Statesman; regardless of personal sacrifices, he has devoted himself to his country—his patriotic efforts to restrain executive patronage gives him a claim to the gratitude, support, and confidence of every friend of Liberty.

By E. R. Chambers. South Carolina: The land of heroic daring and patriotic achievement: The blood of her sons has been proffered as a willing libation on the altar of Liberty, and when its temple shall crumble into ruin, they will be found nobly clinging to its pillars.

By Spencer C. Griffin. The rising generation: To their hands is confided the sacred guardianship of Liberty and the Constitution.

By a Lady. Col. J. H. Ghahlan: His enemies have consigned him to a private life; the greatest honor they could have conferred upon him.

By A. S. Jeffries. Albemarle: Look to her for example; in reuniting her patriotic and accomplished Gilder and Southall; She has gained for herself imperishable wreaths. Would to God that the Garlands of Mecklenburg were as bright.

By N. T. Green. John Floyd: The independent Patriot who had the firmness, in 1832, to stand up in defence of South Carolina; his name should never be forgotten at a State Rights festival.

MEETINGS IN THE NORTH, AGAINST THE FANATICS.

Resolutions passed in Boston.

Resolved, That the people of the United States, by the Constitution under which by the divine blessing they hold their most valuable political privileges, have solemnly agreed with each other to leave to the respective States the jurisdiction pertaining to the relation of master and slave within their boundaries, and that no man or body of men, except the people or Governments of those States, can of right do any act to dissolve or impair the obligations of that contract.

Resolved, That we hold in reprobation all attempts, in whatever guise they may appear, to coerce any of the United States to abolish slavery by appeals to the terror of the master or the passions of the slave.

Resolved, That we disapprove of all associations instituted in the non-slave-holding States with an intent to act within the slave-holding States without their consent. For the purpose of securing freedom of individual thought and expression they are needless, and they are inexpedient inasmuch as they afford to those persons in the Southern States, whose object it is to effect a dissolution of the Union, (if any such there may be now or hereafter) a pretext for the furtherance of their schemes.

Resolved, That all measures, the natural and direct tendency of which is to excite the slaves of the South to revolt, or to spread among them a spirit of insubordination, are repugnant to the duties of the man and the citizen, and that where such measures become manifested by overt acts, which are cognizable by constitutional laws, we will aid by all the means in our power in the support of those laws.

Resolved, That while we recommend to others the duty of sacrificing their opinions, passions, and sympathies upon the altar of the laws, we are bound to show that a regard to the supremacy of those laws, is the rule of our own conduct, and consequently to deprecate and oppose all tumultuary assemblies, all riotous or violent proceedings, all outrages on person and property, and all illegal notions of the right or duty of executing summary and vindictive justice in any mode unsanctioned by law.

Resolutions passed in Philadelphia.

Resolved, That we respond to the call of our brethren of the South, that we are their brethren, and, as such, sympathize in their dangers and wrongs, and view with regret and indignation the incendiary measures which have disturbed their tranquility.

Resolved, That we consider the course of the Abolitionists in organizing societies, maintaining agents, and disseminating publications intended to operate upon the institutions of the South, as unwise, dangerous, and unwarrantable.

Is it not ludicrous to hear a member of the Baltimore Caucus, where he went to represent twenty individuals in fact, but fifty thousand in appearance—we ask, is it not ludicrous to hear such a man prate about the "sovereignty of the People?"—In speaking of the amendments made to our State Constitution by the Convention recently assembled at Raleigh, the Standard has the following:

"But there is one amendment, in which we cannot bring ourselves to acquiesce,—the biennial elections. It does really appear to our humble comprehension, in despite of all the local arguments to the contrary, that it is obviating the sovereignty of the people to restrict their choice of representatives to once in two years."

In the name of Humbergery, where did the Standard Editor get his notions of sovereignty? Do two votes a year make a man more sovereign than one vote? Are a People sovereign only in proportion to the frequency with which they exercise the right of voting? We had not been of the opinion; and we confess ourselves a little incredulous yet, especially when we recollect that in South Carolina the People only elect their Representatives biennially, (and it will require a stretch of assurance to say that the People of South Carolina are not sovereign;) but, if it should be true that the sovereignty of men is to be determined by the number of votes they cast into the ballot-box, we still think we can show even to the satisfaction of the learned Peruvian in Raleigh, that the People of North Carolina have lost none of that view by the acts of the recent Convention to amend its Constitution. Proof? They took from the People the right of electing Members of Assembly oftener than once in two years; but they gave to the People the right to elect their own Governor once in two years. So the People have as many votes as before—ergo, according to the Standard's own reasoning, they are as sovereign as before.

Let us see if we cannot give a good guess at the reason for this solicitude about the abridgment of the "sovereignty of the People." Col. White foresees in biennial elections, that the People of North Carolina will have more light and more time to consider the qualifications and the principles of those who aspire to their favor; and, as light and reflection are commodities incompatible with the success of the shallow pretenders of the Party which he belongs, he does not know better how to advocate the interests of his party, than by raising a cry about the "sovereignty of the people" being in danger. Let the people look to it; for we see, in this and other indications, that the amendments to the Constitution will be opposed by a certain party in various parts of the State, because those amendments have "abridged" their power to humbug the People at their pleasure.

The Standard crosses mightily in relation to the success of the Tory Candidate in Congress in this District. Hear what it says of Cabarrus County:

"But in Cabarrus, there has been the most astonishing change in favor of the democratic cause, as indicated by the vote between Messrs. Conner and Shipp. Heretofore the Cabarrus majority is four hundred; now we find the saddle on the other horse,—a political revolution has been effected, and the Republican candidate receives a majority of 64 votes! Well does Cabarrus!! We have the best hopes that she will be found rallying her strength in the Republican ranks in the next Presidential election."

The fact is, that no change is indicated by the vote between Messrs. Conner and Shipp. In Cabarrus! The majority in that County, in favor of Liberty and the Constitution, has always been from three to five hundred; and (to reverse the figure of the Standard), the saddle is on the same horse still. If not, why was it that the Tories did not run a ticket of their own?—Surely the majority of 64 votes, which they claim, as the result of "political revolution," could have served them to elect a Tory representation? But the Standard editor knows, and so does every body else, who knows any thing about it, that the Tories have no such majority in Cabarrus! Take a case in proof of this: One gentleman in that County, who was a member in the last Legislature, and voted with the collar-neck, came out as a candidate at the late election, but found his principles so obnoxious to the Whigs of Cabarrus, that he openly abjured Van Burenism, and became a White man; but even this could not wash away his former political sins, and he was best by a large majority.—So pure are the principles of the Friends of Cabarrus, that they would not even so much as touch the "unclean thing" that had been offered in sacrifice to idols.

The majority of 64 for Mr. Conner is to be accounted for in the following manner, and not viewed as the effect of any "political revolution" in the minds of the People, upon the subject of Van Burenism. Mr. Shipp did not go into the County of Cabarrus at all—while Mr. Conner and his friends left no stone unturned, no effort untaken, to secure him a large vote, for political effect alone. It is well known, here, that he told the People, and

Conner. Hence I am not surprised, as you all say, will you do me the justice to publish this note to your next?

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
C. C. CLAY.

From the Raleigh Star.
Judge White, the people's candidate, is gaining ground in North Carolina with unprecedented rapidity. Our information from every quarter is most cheering. Owing to local circumstances, and the artifices of the wire workers of the Regency, some counties which are decidedly for White, have returned Van Buren men to the Legislature; but the people are beginning to open their eyes, and it is the last time they will suffer themselves to be deceived by an interested band of office holders and office-hunters, who impudently name themselves "THE DEMOCRACY." Their presumptuous attempt to dictate to the freemen of the country under this assumed, popular party title, will be spurned by the yeomanry of the country with the spirit and indignation that become an enlightened and independent people. The real Democracy will acknowledge no connexion with such a company of snaked and trading politicians. Their over-weening zeal to identify their candidate with General Jackson, and their repeated and flagrant efforts to deceive the people with regard to the true issue in the elections, (erroneously placing it upon the Administration and the Bank), have betrayed their want of candor and sincerity, exposed their cloven foot, and plainly shown that their real object is to promote the ambitious designs of the office-holders' candidate; and there can, therefore, be no more communion with them and Democracy than of light with darkness.

The manner in which Judge White has been brought forward—There is scarcely a man of intelligence in any part of the country who does not know that Judge White was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency by the spontaneous movements of the PEOPLE; and yet the Van Buren prints have the effrontery to assert that he was nominated by a "Congressional Caucus." And what evidence do they adduce to support this charge? Nothing but the simple communication of the members of the Tennessee delegation, to ascertain whether he would allow his name to be run as a candidate for the Presidency in accordance to the previously expressed wishes of a great number of his fellow-citizens! To call this a "Congressional Caucus," is clearly a most clumsy and desperate perversion. But, as is justly remarked by the Knoxville Register, "they are aware of the popular odium which necessarily attaches to dictation in every shape and form, and they wish to palliate their own sins, by imputing a kindred offence to others—ib."

The Standard harps upon Judge White's vote in favor of Mr. Calhoun's bill to curtail Executive patronage; and, for the purpose of making it odious to the ignorant, has the effrontery to assert that he voted for it "because it favored the life-tenure of office!" and to satiate more fully its appetite for detraction, it revives, with some further exaggeration, its old and oft refuted charge against Mr. Calhoun, by calling it his "darling project of making the offices of his nullifying friends as secure to them as their freeholds!" The bill contains no such "darling project," as is well known to every intelligent reader; and it is therefore useless to waste time in exposing this gross attempt at deception, which is rendered the more palpable and barefaced by the fact, that the measure in question is precisely the same as that introduced by Col. Benton in 1826; and further, was also voted for, in company with Judge White, by this very same (C) "Democratic" Cal. Benton, "at the close of the last session." Why, Mr. Standard, did your immortal Benton vote for it? Was it because it favored the life-tenure of office.—ib.

Mobile, July 10.
The whole town of Apalachicola is about to migrate. The dissatisfaction with the new proprietors has arrived to such a height, that the determination to abandon the town and settle in another place, appears to be universal among the citizens. St. Joseph's Bay was fixed upon,—but it seems that the proprietors of Apalachicola endeavored to frustrate this by purchasing the St. Joseph's tract. Their efforts were, however, failed,—and as we learn by the Apalachicola Advertiser, the agent of the citizens has succeeded in securing all the land necessary for the new settlement. Vessels have accordingly been purchased, and are ready for the transportation of the improvements of a large number of the inhabitants of Apalachicola, to St. Joseph's Bay. Great confidence is expressed in the entire success of the new town; and it is prophesied that in 12 months it will be a more populous and important place than Apalachicola has ever been. The harbor is affirmed to be superior to any other on the Gulf, not excepting Pensacola—and vessels may enter it in all weathers and all winds, with perfect safety. Its healthiness is well spoken of.

The difficulties which have caused this novel move, arise out of the decision of the suit at law in favor of the claimants to Forbes' purchase, and the alleged harshness of the terms of compromise offered to the occupants, by the new proprietors.

Conundrum.—Who is the best friend we name? Do you give it up? The shoemaker; for he is a true friend to *and* *and*, and sticks like wax to the last.

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The next Legislature.—As promised in our last, we publish below a list of those members of our next Legislature who are known to be Anti-Van Buren in sentiment. We do not doubt that there are many others so, if the truth could be got at, but it is a notorious fact, that throughout the State, the friends of Mr. Van Buren, afraid to test the true issue between their favorite and Judge White, took shelter under the wing of Gen. Jackson. We are certain we do not err in stating, that in no County in North Carolina was the issue fairly made up between the two prominent candidates for the next Presidency. The success, then, which has been achieved in the State—the great gain to the Whig cause since our last Legislature convened—has been accomplished in opposition to Jacksonism itself. That a large majority of the People of North Carolina are opposed to the elevation of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, we firmly believe, and have no fears of the result when we can get the question before them, stripped of all adventitious circumstances. When it is borne in mind, that an overwhelming majority of the people of this State were originally the firm and uncompromising supporters of General Jackson, and that their adherence to him resembled rather the devotion of Pagans to an idol, than the discreet applause of a sober people—when we say, this fact is considered, the Whigs of North Carolina have every encouragement to persevere in their unmitigated opposition to Caucus influence and Executive dictation. Let them buckle on their armor, and declare eternal war against the principles of their opponents; if they cannot be overthrown to-day, let them be attacked to-morrow, and year after year, until they are overthrown.
- The list subjoined contains 99 names, giving to the Whigs, as far as heard from,* a majority of one on joint ballot; that is, if our table is correct; and if not, we will cheerfully rectify any inaccuracies that may be pointed out. We feel confident, however, that many of the members elect, though claiming to be Administration men, will not be found to work kindly in harness, when an attempt is made to transfer them to Van Buren. Let the nomination of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, by the next Legislature, be attempted—let that question be made the test of the relative strength of Van Buren and White in that body—and it will be soon seen how entirely impotent the name of the New-York intriguer is, to rally a party. But if there were any doubt as to the ascendancy of Judge White's prospects in North Carolina, it must be dispelled by a reference to the Congressional votes. We have not received returns from all the districts, but we hazard little in saying, that if the aggregate vote received by the Van Buren candidates, be taken from the aggregate vote given to the candidates, in favor of Judge White, that there will be found a difference at least of 10,000 votes against the Northern candidate. If this be so, (and we will demonstrate it next week)—if it be true, that it is uncertain which division of parties has the majority in the Legislature—if it be admitted, as asserted last winter by the "Standard," that the Jackson majority in our Legislature was 40; who will contend that the Administration is not getting weaker and weaker in the affections of the people, or that when the "heir apparent" appears on the theatre in person, instead of by proxy, that he stands any chance of getting the vote of the State.

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persons, and deserving the emphatic reprobation and anathema of every friend of peace and of the country.

Resolved, That we distinctly disclaim any and all right to interfere directly or indirectly with the subject of slavery in the Southern States; and that any action upon it by us would be a bold violation of the Constitution, and a presumptuous infraction of the rights of the South.

Resolved, That were it our unquestioned right to participate in the regulation of slavery at the South, convinced of the justice and liberality of our Southern brethren, and believing that their practical acquaintance with and deep interest in the subject peculiarly qualify them to determine questions arising from it, we should, without fear or hesitation, commit it to their wisdom, justice, and humanity.

Resolved, That we regard the Union of this Country as inseparable from its freedom, greatness, and glory; that we consider no sacrifice too great to maintain it, and, shrink, with horror, from all that is calculated in the most remote degree to endanger or impair it.

Resolved, That the course of the Abolitionists, by exciting the prejudices of the people of the South against the communities from which they are assailed, menaces the peace and permanence of this Union.

Resolved, That, as the People of the South alone have the power to emancipate their slaves, the irritating policy of the incendiaries renders that happy result more remote and difficult of attainment, and rivets, perhaps for ever, those chains which they affect a desire to break.

Resolved, That the interference of the Abolitionists with the slavery of the South, must inevitably multiply at once the dangers and suspicions of the masters, and render necessary a heightened degree of vigilance and security, thus heaping additional restraints upon the bondman, and increasing the afflictions of the object of their misguided efforts.

Resolved, That we regard the dissemination of incendiary publications throughout the slaveholding States with indignation and horror: that measures so directly calculated to involve results at which humanity shudders, cannot fail to meet the hearty and indignant reprobation of the benevolent and patriotic, and that efficient, but legal and moderate measures should be adopted to suppress an evil at once so dangerous and disgraceful.

Resolved, That the obnoxious measures of the Abolitionists having produced great and general excitement at the North, have already disturbed the peace of our cities, and threaten consequences still more extended and deplorable.

Resolved, That the efforts of foreign emissaries, paid with foreign money, and sent into the country to assail our institutions, malign our patriots, excite our people, and distract our country, are regarded by all who cherish American pride and patriotism, with distrust and contempt.

Resolved, That should the colored population of the South, excited by the causes referred to, or by any other, unhappily revolt against the laws and the lives of our Southern brethren, (which Heaven in its mercy avert!) the young men of the North are prepared to meet the danger, shoulder to shoulder, with the people of the South, and prove, by the ready sacrifice of their blood, their devotion to the peace and the rights of all parts of our beloved Union.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to enact, at the next session, such provisions as will protect our fellow-citizens of the South from incendiary movements within our borders, should any such hereafter be made.

Resolved, That the North is sound to the core on the subject of slavery; that the mass of the people of the non-slaveholding States, neither claim nor desire a right to interfere with the institutions of the South, and regard, with decided and marked disapprobation, the principles and measures of the abolitionists.

Resolved, That we confidently believe the number and influence of those in this State, who are disposed to agitate the subject of slavery in the South, are extremely limited; that the individuals in this city who are recognized as abolitionists, are, for the most part, wholly disinclined to any and all measures, which may tend to excite or endanger the South.

Resolved, That we have reason to believe that there is no abolition press or publication in this city, and that no incendiary measures have been adopted or sanctioned by the friends of emancipation in this State.

Resolved, That we regard those who, under the pretence of putting down abolition, having violated the laws, and disturbed the peace of the community, as the most efficient auxiliaries of the cause they affect to oppose. That the young men of Philadelphia, opposed to the measures of the Abolitionists, pledge themselves, on the first symptom of disturbance, to lend their hearty and determined aid to arrest and secure the legal punishment of those who degrade their cause by violence and outrage.

Why are Henry Clay's prospects like mercury in cold weather? Do you give it up? Because they are below zero.

Westchester Herald.
Why is the Editor of the Westchester Herald like an ass? Do you give it up? Because he is a sure enough one.
Louisville Journal.

ly in Columbia, Mr. in the whole District, that
though he preferred "Van a little, yet he was
this man if they were the whole. By these
means, and the apathy of the Whigs, (who did not
think it large to contribute to the efforts making
get a large vote for Mr. Comer, because they did
not believe their friends could be humbugged into
support,) that gentleman succeeded by the ma-
jority of 64.
While this is a warning to the Whigs to not
with more promptness on future occasions, let
us not forget the attempt which their enemies
are now making to prove that, by their apathy in
this instance, they have sold themselves to the
South and the Africans.

Mecklenburg, too, has done most nobly! The
worthy sons of these glorious patriots of '75, who
were the first of all the then colonies to declare
themselves free and independent of British tyr-
anny, have rallied to sustain and perpetuate the
principles their fathers achieved with their blood; and
a triumphant vote of 300 majority, have taught
certain political itinerant preachers of nullification
and whiggery, a lesson they will not soon "dis-
remember,"—they have taught those emissaries of
nullification, that neither the charms of eloquence,
the blandishments of wealth, nor the deceptions of
whiggery, can avail any thing when directed a-
gainst a people so indomitably democratic as the
sons of Mecklenburg. So that we suspect no
nullification feast will be gotten up at Char-
lotte, to reduce the democrats of Mecklenburg in
the support of White-whiggery; they are too
intelligent to become the dupes of political cheats,
and too independent to be ejected out of their rights
and principles.—Standard.

Words, words, words—fruity, filthy, false—
it has no more meaning than the late wind!
The old Mecklenburg—"first of all to declare her
freedom from British tyranny"—she is not only
now beneath the car of the political Juggler,
but her spindles exult at her statement! But
is too true that Mecklenburg has raised her
head; and there is nothing now left to her
sons, as an atonement for her fall, but the glo-
rious and imperishable name which she made for
herself in 1775. Alas, that States, like men,
should have their times of greatness and nothing-
ness—alas, that they too should have within them-
selves the seeds of decay and downfall!—alas,
that old Mecklenburg has already been at the pic-
nic of her fame, and is now fast finding the un-
pleasant fate of all mortality!! How have the migh-
ty fallen!

Anti-Abolition Meetings in the North.
Our exchange papers have already brought us
accounts of proceedings had at Providence, (R. I.)
Boston, and Philadelphia, in relation to the efforts
being made by the Northern Fanatics to in-
terfere with the domestic relations of the South.
In addition to which, the papers of New York
city, and indeed from all parts of the North, con-
tinue to call for meetings on the same subject.
The reader will find, on our first page this week,
resolutions passed at two of these meetings,
and we shall give those agreed to at other prin-
cipal places at the North, as they reach us.
It does appear to us, from the tenor of these re-
solutions, that the People of the North do not car-
efully understand the question they discuss and
decide upon, or do not appreciate its vital im-
portance properly—but we will defer saying any
thing on the subject until we shall have before us
the proceedings and expressions of opinion more
generally.

"It must be an ill wind that blows no
good."—This adage has lately been completely
and pleasingly verified in Anson County, in this
State. A Mr. Medley came out as a candidate for
Senator in the Senate of our next Legislature, at the
next election, in opposition to the old Senator
from that County, who was a staunch Whig—
when Mr. M. announced himself, the Raleigh
Standard was in ecstasies at the fact, claimed that
Medley was a Van-dal, and was indeed quite wil-
ling to flatter at the prospect of his success over
his opponent, whom it termed a Little Panio-Ban-
king-Nullifier-Aristocrat, or something else of
thousand-and-one similar appellations which
are on hand to "dignify" the Whig Party.
Like the rest of that venacious paper's
artifices, however, it turned out that Mr. Med-
ley was not Van, and he openly denied it in the
most public manner, before the people of his Coun-
ty, and so completely had the edifice been fired
down by the confident tone of the Standard, that
it found it impossible to clear his skirts of the
charge, and the loss of his election was the con-
sequence.
The following extract of a letter will show how
essential a personage Mr. Medley is, and how
much he is indebted to the Peruvian for the at-
tempt to force him upon the patriotic People of
Anson as a Van Burenite:
"This County is decidedly opposed to the Abolition-
ists, and the White flag floats triumphantly.
I think I can safely say, there are not more than
10 Van Burenites in the County; although Be-
ne got more than 150 votes, yet many support-
ers because he was opposed to the Bank, and
on personal objections to Deberry. Never be-
fore has there been such exertions used in a Sena-
torial election, and had it not been for a rumour
that Medley was a Van Burenite, he would have
succeeded his opponent. He (Medley) had to en-
tirely in spite of his declarations, Deberry and Van
Buren, two names, as you perceive, as unpopular
in this County as Old Nick himself. None but
people Medley, Esq. could have run such a race."

What does it mean?—The Standard
of the 12th ultimo, contained the following IN-
DIARY article. We are totally at a loss
to understand it, unless it be a THREAT
ATTAIN THE PEOPLE OF TREASON, or
OTHER THEM IN COLD BLOOD, if they
do not oppose Mr. Van Buren's course to the
extremity. The article is clothed in soft and
smooth words to be sure; but, if these words mean
any thing, it seems to us, we have above given
the plain intent. We have not seen a single
line in which Mr. Van Buren's name has been

ostensibly connected with the Southern Abolition-
ists; but, even if it had been, would that fact give
Philip White authority to publish an article like
the above? We ask this question in sober so-
berness. But least we should have put the wrong
construction upon the intention of the writer of
the quotation, (and we sincerely hope we have),
we contented ourselves with saying thus much, until
we can have an explanation of his words from his
own pen. The Standard says:
"At this critical moment, when the peace of the
Southern community, and the safety of our fire-
sides, are threatened by the efforts of a small but
wealthy and desperate band of fanatical abolition-
ists at the North, the conduct of the political fan-
tics of the nullifying-whig party, in charging these
ineinander efforts to the account of Mr. Van Bu-
ren and his friends, with the view of thereby de-
riving political advantage from the whirlwind thus
created, is as deserving of reprehension and pun-
ishment as that of the abolitionists themselves.—
And should these reckless political desperadoes
succeed in connecting the abolition question with
the party politics of the day, and thus add the mur-
derous fury of a servile insurrection to the bitter-
ness of party strife,—we warn them of their fate,
—one common destiny will, in all human proba-
bility, await them and their co-laborers the abolition-
ists,—whether that destiny is to be determined by
Lynch or Blackstone!"

"We are informed that the Branch [Mint] at
Charlotte, North Carolina, under the superintend-
ence of the active and enterprising General Bound-
ers, is in a state of rapid progress."—Miner's
Recorder, (Dakota, Georgia.)

Then, brother Recorder, you have been misin-
formed, you are all wrong. The Branch of the
Mint to be located here is not only not "under the
superintendence of the active and enterprising
General Bounders," but it is not "in a state of rap-
id progress." We are hardly better off in the
premises than are our Georgia friends, except that
proposals to erect the necessary building has been
advertised for, and a lot has been purchased on
which it is to be erected. It will be seen, by re-
ference to the advertisement of the Commissioner,
that the building is to be completed by the first of
January, 1857.

"We have seen the statement, some-
where, that an Auxiliary Anti-Slavery Society,
consisting of ten members, has been formed in
some part of Tennessee. The announcement was
accompanied with a prophecy that "one long this
little one would become a thousand." We cannot
think this prediction will ever be fulfilled in Ten-
nessee; but we would respectfully suggest to His
Honor Judge Lynch, the propriety of holding a
session of his court in that State, for the purpose
of stopping the mischief which even this "little
one" may do, if let alone.

"Nicholas, the Autocrat and Czar of Russia, is
described as the handsomest man of Europe—his
figure over 6 feet, antique and classical, particu-
larly when mounted. He is very fond of his na-
vy, which is manned by Finn and Swedes, and is
extremely popular in the army. His imperial
cavalry is the law, without the intervention of pri-
vate councils, houses of lords, or commons, or the ex-
pressions of public opinion. What a delightful
condition of things!"

The above scrap we cut from the columns
of a Van Buren paper published not a thousand
miles from Raleigh. The collar men are getting
candid, it must be confessed. They have long re-
acted upon the principle, that the will of one man as
law, without the intervention of troublesome Sen-
ates, or public opinion, presented a "delightful
condition of things," but they have never before
acknowledged it. "Better late than never," how-
ever—we now have a cue to their patent Demo-
cracy; but we opine the People of America will
think none the better of it for its bearing the Ro-
yal seal of Nicholas. We marvel that the Van Bu-
ren democrats went so far to get an Autocrat—
our own possessions all the essential qualities at-
tributed to him of Russia.

"It would really appear, that, whatever the Nu-
llifiers touch, they destroy."
It is curious and pleasing to see how truth will
sometimes emanate from sources where one would
never expect to see it. Witness the above sen-
tence, from the columns of the Van Buren Stan-
dard.—Nothing could have more of the essence of
heaven-born truth in it, than this simple remark.
If our Raleigh contemporary will promise not to
set us down as an incorrigible Nullifier, (one of
your "raw-head and bloody-bones" stamp), we
will state a case or two in proof of the truth of his
position. Nullification touched the Alien and
Sedition Laws, and they were destroyed; it laid its
hand upon the Embargo Law, and it was repealed;
it threatened to touch the Tariff Law, and, lo, that
"monster" shrunk from the contact, and is now
expiring with convulsive throes!

Who will say, now, that the ex-purser cannot
tell truth? Sub rosa, friend Philo, in proving thy
position, we are doing thee essential service in
these parts.

Consistency is a Jewel.—A few years
since, when the University of North Carolina con-
ferred the Degree of LL.D. on the venerable Na-
thaniel Macon, Philo White, (then editor of the
Western Carolinian,) thanked his God that "they
could not make him Doctor of Politics." Since
that time, parties have changed, Nathaniel Macon
and Philo White are now fighting in the ranks of
the Humbug Caucus Candidate, and we find the
latter endorsing the Democracy of the former in
the following style:
"There is no man living who has been more
distinguished as an uncompromising Republican,
or who has been more consistent in his political
course, than this venerable father of Democracy."
Hurra for the white-washing art!

Attention, the Whole!—Mr. P. M. G. Kendall
has lately issued a Circular or Procla-
mation to the Post-Masters throughout the United
States. We quote the following extract from it:
"While the Postmaster-General is understood

to condemn the interference of Postmasters in
electorship arrangements, and to decline mak-
ing removals for political reasons merely, it is
equally well understood that in making appoint-
ments he will, with other things being equal, give a
preference to the friends of the Administration."
"Other things being equal!" This sounds pre-
tly fair; but pray, Mr. Kendall, who is to decide
upon the equality of other things? Every one
knows, that, if you perform that duty, you will in
every case "give a preference to the friends of the
Administration,"—because your creed is, that, to
be a whole-agent is a better recommendation than
any other which can be had! It is no doubt found
very convenient, at this time, to condemn the in-
terference of Postmasters in "electorship ar-
rangements." Eh? Mr. Kendall?

New definition of an old word.—In
1798 the term "Republican" meant "a man who
was for a liberal construction of the Constitution,
and an economical administration of the Govern-
ment." In 1835 this same word means "a man
who is careless about the administration of the Gov-
ernment, so that he can receive his part of the
spoils."
"R. B. This is Republicanism according to the
Van-Buren-Albany-Regency-Patent! Republican-
ism of the Jeffersonian stamp is the same now
that it was in 1798."

The Jackson paper in Boston has renewed an
old attack on Mr. Webster, now that he is pre-
sented as a Candidate for the Presidency, because,
when a boy, he "was on a farm, doing the same
kind of work that JOHN RANDOLPH'S NEGROES ARE
NOW ABOUT."

And yet the same party lay claim to all the De-
mocracy, and call their opponents "Aristocrats,"
"silk-stocking gentry," &c. A practical com-
mentary this upon their favorite theory.

A Capital Toast—Given at Marion
Court-house, (S. C.) on the 4th of July last:
Martin Van Buren—Who is there? It's me!
Which side of the fence are you on? This side.
I can't see you! Where are you? Here I am!
Where are your friends? A Mile to the Northward
of the Southard! Where are you going? This
way! Good night.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]
Mr. Editor: Please insert the following
notice in your paper:
A few days since, I received from the
Governor of the State, 500 copies of the
amended Constitution of the State, which
were sent on in pursuance of an Ordinance
of the Convention, for distribution among
the People. The People of Mecklenburg
County are hereby notified and requested
to call at the Post Offices in their respec-
tive neighborhoods, where they will find them.
The Postmaster at Charlotte having
been so obliging as to send them for me to
the different Post Offices in the County, the
Postmasters are requested to distribute them.
JAMES M. HUTCHISON.
Sept. 7th, 1835.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]
On Tuesday of the County Court of Ire-
dell, a large and respectable number of the
citizens met at the Court House in States-
ville, to advise and consult with each other,
on the subject of carrying into effect, the
amendments, made to the Constitution of
the State, by the late Convention at Raleigh:
On motion, John Tomlin, Sen., was called
to the chair, and William F. Cowan and
William King Esqrs., were appointed Sec-
retaries.
The meeting being organized, the follow-
ing Resolutions were unanimously adopted.
Resolved, That we view it as an object
of great importance, in relation to the wel-
fare and prosperity of the State, that the
amendments made by the late Convention
at Raleigh, be adopted by its citizens.
Resolved, That to accomplish this, we
will use with diligence and perseverance all
lawful measures within our power.
Resolved, That as one means, it be re-
commended to the freemen of the county,
to assemble on particular days, at five dif-
ferent places in the county to interchange
sentiments, and to give and receive infor-
mation, in relation to the result of adopting
said amendments.
Resolved, That the freemen of the county
be requested to meet for the foregoing
purposes, at Reed's store, on the 4th Tues-
day of September next, at William Har-
bin's, Esq., on the 5th, at the Store of
Azul Sharpe's, Esq., on the 6th, at the
next. At James's, on the 7th, at the
next. At the Store of the next.
Resolved, That the customary fee
for which the happy society of the
Rev. SAMUEL B. WATSON, EMILY DINKINS, daugh-
ter of the late Rev. SAMUEL B. WATSON, of this town.

NOTICE.
L O S T, on the first or second inst., in the
town of Charlotte, the following notes,
viz: One on Wily & Pittman for forty dol-
lars, given the 31st of August last, payable
to myself; the other on William Alexander,
for Eighty dollars, with a credit of Sixty
Dollars, payable to Barringer & Carson,
date not recollected. I hereby forewarn
all persons from trading for said notes, as
they will not be paid to any person except
to those persons to whom they are drawn
payable. CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, Jr.
Over Creek, Sept. 1, 1835. 38-3w

the cultivation of the soil. Let those among
us learn to manage their fortunes as they
would their constitutions—enjoy it when
good—have patience when bad, and Old
North Carolina will be a plenty good enough
country to live in after all.

In all those States which contain large bod-
ies of public lands, the rage for speculation
devours every thing within its glutinous
maw, and lands are now bringing the most
exorbitant prices; a reaction must take
place, for it has already brought on a dis-
ease by an intemperate zeal for money mak-
ing, which must wait the operations of Old
Time, to effect a cure. He is no quack—
his medicines are infallible. We complain,
but by judicious management, we will over-
come the disease which we labor under, and
all will yet be well, the good old North State
will be herself again.—Carolina Watchman.

Longevity in North Carolina.—It ap-
pears from a Tabular Statement, going the
rounds of the papers, compiled from public
documents, that there are in North-Car-
olina 58 white and 297 colored persons, of
the age of 100 years and upwards. This
fact speaks volumes in favor of the salubri-
ty of our climate. Virginia contains 54
white and 328 colored centenarians. It is
somewhat remarkable that the largest num-
ber of individuals of advanced age should
be found in the States of Maryland Vir-
ginia, North and South-Carolina and Geo-
gia. New-York, with her immense popu-
lation, only contains 115 persons of 100
years and upwards; whilst, in old Massa-
chusetts, there are but 15 individuals who
have attained to such an age.—Raleigh
Register.

Georgia.—In this State, an unexpected
state of things exists, in reference to the re-
presentation of the State in Congress. Of
the nine Representatives elected by general
ticket in the last autumn, (all said to be
Jackson-Van-Burenites,) three have vacat-
ed their seats by resignation. To fill these
vacancies, candidates have been nominated
by "the State Rights' Party," as follows:
Richard H. Wilde, Roger L. Gamble,
Thomas F. Foster. Since this nomination,
another member elect (General Sanford) has
resigned, making four vacancies; and a
fifth member is "in such a situation, (by
ill health, we presume) that very little
hope is entertained that he will be able to
serve the State in Congress." Here, then,
are five vacancies to be filled, out of the
whole number of nine. It is, therefore, at
this moment, doubtful, and will be until af-
ter the election to fill these vacancies, wheth-
er the State of Georgia, as represented in
the House of Representatives, will be in fa-
vor of Mr. VAN BUREN or Judge WHITE!—
Nat. Int.

Virginia.—An Election has just taken
place in Virginia, which looks rather unex-
pectably for Mr. Van Buren. In the Brunswick
Senatorial District, formerly represented by
George C. Dromgoole, Esq., a staunch Van
Burenite, an election has just been held
to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. D's
resignation. Contrary to all expectation,
and to the great mortification of the party,
Richard K. Meade, Esq., a decided Whig,
has been elected by a handsome majority
over his Van Buren opponent. There the
people met the true issue, and voted not for
or against a JACKSON man, but for or against
a VAN BUREN man. The result was, as it
will be in this State, when the issue is pre-
sented.—Raleigh Register.

State of Texas—her power, prospects,
&c.—By the brig Santa Anna, at New Or-
leans, the 3d inst., from Matamoras, we learn
that a body of near 2000 troops are on their
way to Coahuila and Texas, to subdue those
refractory provinces. Now is the time, as
we think, for them to declare themselves
free, sovereign, and independent states.
Texas alone contains near 50,000 inhabi-
tants, chiefly American emigrants. Santa
Anna, the usurper, and would-be autocrat,
knows the danger of having men of such
metal to deal with. We hope they have
organized in time to give the tyrant a warm
reception. They can bring 12,000 troops
into the field, and could march direct to and
capture Mexico, thus restoring the whole
country to freedom. What glory is in store
for them!—what a flourishing commerce
for this rich country!—should they, as they
may, and as we learn they will, achieve this
result.—New York Evening Star.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday night last, by the
Rev. SAMUEL B. WATSON, EMILY DINKINS, daugh-
ter of the late Rev. SAMUEL B. WATSON, of this town.

By order of
JOHN SLOAN, Col. Comdt.
G. W. CALDWELL, Adj't.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.
SEPTEMBER 1835.
11 Friday, 4 46 14
12 Saturday, 5 47 13
13 Sunday, 5 48 12
14 Monday, 5 49 11
15 Tuesday, 5 50 10
16 Wednesday, 5 51 9
17 Thursday, 5 52 8

MOON'S PHASES.
For September, 1835.
a. m. p.
Full 6 9 34 even'g.
Last 14 10 29 even'g.
New 22 9 8 morn.
First 30 9 15 morn.

Final Notice.
THE Subscriber has nearly closed his
business at this place, and wishing to
start to the west by the first of October, all
those who are indebted to him by account
or by notes already due, are requested to
come forward immediately, and make set-
tlement, or legal process will be adopted to
effect recovery.
SAM'L C. CALDWELL.
Sept. 8, 1835. 1-61

Land Sale—on Credit.
BY VIRTUE of a
decree from the
Court of Equity, I will
expose to public Sale, at the Courthouse in
Charlotte, on Monday, the 10th day of Oc-
tober next, the following valuable lands, on
a credit of 12 months, viz: The dower
land laid off by a jury for the Widow of
Samuel Johnson, dec'd., being part of said
S. Johnson's Plantation, including the
Dwelling, and other houses; and 900
Acres Land, with Valuable Meadows, Or-
chards, &c., lying on Reedy Creek.
Also, a Plantation on the waters of Wax-
haw Creek, containing 95 acres, adjoin-
ing Thomas Careton and others, formerly
owned by Jane Kirk, now dec'd.
Both the above mentioned plantations
will be sold for the benefit of partition among
the heirs at Law, on a credit as above stat-
ed; the purchasers giving bonds with ap-
proved security.
D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
September 8, 1835.—4-63 price adv. 64.

Valuable Land for Sale.
THE SUBSCRIBER
intending
to remove to the west
this Fall, offers for Sale the Planta-
tion on which he now resides, lying in
the upper end of Mecklenburg county, on
Rocky River, containing 288 acres, about
75 acres cleared and fresh land, well ad-
apted to Cotton or Corn. On the premises
is a good two story frame Dwelling House,
and all other necessary out buildings, in
good repair. There is also on the prem-
ises a good Orchard of young fruit trees.
I would also sell the present crop with
the plantation, if any one should desire it.
This plantation is located within about two
miles of the Manual Labor School. Per-
sons wishing to purchase can call and ex-
amine the premises and judge for them-
selves.
RANKIN ALEXANDER.
Sept. 8, 1835. 58-47

Land for Sale.
THE Subscriber wishing
to remove to the west,
offers for Sale the Planta-
tion on which he now resides, within 2 1/2
miles east of Charlotte, on the Lawyer's
road, containing 250 acres of good land.
On the premises is a good Dwelling House
and all other necessary out-houses. Those
wishing to purchase can call and examine
for themselves.
I. F. ALEXANDER.
Sept. 4, 1835. 58-3w

50 DOLLARS
WILL be given for the apprehension
and delivery to me in Charlotte, of
a Negro man, JOHN or JACK. He was
raised by old David Moore, and was pur-
chased from John Blount, Esq. John is a
black fellow about 24 years of age. I sup-
pose he is lurking in the Waxhaw or Providence
settlement, as his Mother lives in the
former, and his wife in the latter settlement.
He is well known as one of Moore's stock
of Negroes.
ROBERT HUTE, or
JOHN JONES.
August 31, 1835. 58-47

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
HEAD-QUARTERS,
Charlotte, Sept. 8, 1835.
THE Officers of the 68th
Regiment of North Caroli-
na Militia, are hereby command-
ed to appear at the Courthouse
in Charlotte, on Thursday, the
1st day of October next, at 10
o'clock, A. M., with the Musi-
cians, and first Sergeant of each
Company, armed with side arms,
for the purpose of drill. And
Captains commanding Compa-
nies are also commanded to appear with
the men under their command at the Court-
house in Charlotte, on Friday, the 2d
of October next, at 9 o'clock in the morning,
for the purpose of drill, review, and inspec-
tion. To be reviewed by the Brigadier
General.
By order of
JOHN SLOAN, Col. Comdt.
G. W. CALDWELL, Adj't.

ATTENTION!
GREENADRES.
YOU are hereby ordered to appear at
your usual parade ground, on Satur-
day, the 10th inst., armed and equipped as
the law directs, for drill.
I. F. ALEXANDER, Captain.
Sept. 4, 1835.

Miscellaneous Selections.

From the New York Transcript.

Romance in Real Life.

Most of our readers must have heard of the romantic episode in the lives of the parents of the celebrated Thomas a Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury; being no less a circumstance than that the father of the Archbishop went to fight the Infidel Saracens in the Holy Land, and while there he was wounded, taken prisoner, and was nursed by a beautiful young female pagan, who, like most young warrior pursues, fell desperately in love with the object of her attention and solicitude. After the elder Becket sailed from the Holy Land for England, she became absolutely inconsolable at his departure, and a short time afterwards she secretly left her father's house, with a little money and a few jewels, made her way to Acre, took her passage in a ship bound for England, landed in London—and although she could not speak a word of the language, except the name of the being she loved, and only knew a part of this, viz: that his christain name was Thomas, she went crying that word through the streets of the great city until she found him—soon after which they married. Singular as the above story seems, we have to record one to day almost equally singular and romantic. Sometime in the course of the last year, as one of our fast sailing Liverpool vessels was dropping down the Mersey, with a fair wind and tide, for New York, the hands on board observed a small boat in the river astern of the ship, containing a party of pleasure, which was upset by a squall. The ship's yards were braced round, her top-sails backed, and a boat lowered, which made for the party in the water. They were all rescued except a young lady, who becoming separated from the rest, was carried down the river by the rapidity of the tide, and most inevitably have been lost, had it not been for the watchfulness and intrepidity of the mate of the ship, who instantly jumped into the fore chains, dropped into the water, swam to the drowning girl, and being a strong young man, supported her till the boat reached and took them both up. She was taken on board the ship (which was hove to) until she recovered, when the rescued party were ultimately landed. Strange to say, the parties all separated without the name of the vessel, or any of her people being made known to the rescued parties; and the ship was soon under way for New York. On her return to Liverpool, the mate—who was a fine, handsome fellow, and who had not failed to observe, during their short acquaintance, that the lady he had rescued was a very beautiful woman—thought it might not be so much amiss to endeavour to find her out, and inquire after her health. With this object in view, he hurried over a file of old Liverpool papers, and discovered on such a day, 1834, a party of pleasure in a sail boat, including Miss Mary—, had been rescued from a watery grave by the crew of a vessel bound out; but as some 40 or 50 vessels (which had been wind bound) sailed the same day, the name of the vessel was not known. On making further inquiries, he found that the young lady's brother (a surgeon) was one of the rescued people, and that they had left Liverpool and gone to reside in the country. He obtained leave of absence from the ship, and without any chart or compass to steer by, he mounted a horse and rode out of the town towards Warrington. He had not proceeded half a dozen miles, before his horse took fright, ran off, and threw him violently on his head. He was taken up senseless, and carried to the nearest house, which fortunately happened to be a surgeon's. He lay some days in a critical state, and the first object that met his observation was the form of the fair Mary above alluded to, seated by his bedside bathing his temples, and officiating as his nurse. She blushed deeply on perceiving that he recognized her, hastily leaving the room, sent in her brother and an older (but less agreeable) female nurse. Finding him still too weak to converse, they assured him that he was with friends deeply sensible of their indebtedness to him, and who were but too happy to have it in their power to contribute to his comfort. He was now convalescent, and sinking into a sound sleep they left him. He awoke very late the next day much refreshed; but as neither his host nor the sister made their appearance, he inquired for them and learnt that they had both been called up in the night, and had gone some distance to attend the dying bed of a near relative. Not thinking it necessary to explain to the old nurse, he did not state to her who he was, but waited anxiously for the appearance of Mary, whom he had already begun to feel an interest for. The next day he was surprised by the visit of his captain, who stated that the horse had found its way back to the livery stable without a rider, which the owner reported to the ship; he had tried to find out what became of the mate but could not until that very day; he had heard at an inn that a young sailor had been hurt, and was lying at Mr—'s. The captain added that the ship had been suddenly ordered to sea, had taken in her cargo, and was ready to sail with that afternoon's tide. There being no time to lose, the mate wrote a letter to the surgeon, which he left unopened on the table, and in which he said all that was necessary, including an intention to revisit them on his next voyage; a carriage was procured, and he though feeble went to Liverpool, and that evening sailed in his old

vessel for New York. The letter left by the mate, unfortunately never received by those for whom it was intended, being, as was supposed, obtained, read, and destroyed by a young lawyer, who had made Mary an offer of marriage, and been refused, but who still visited the house. Thus on their return home, Mary and her brother were still without the least clue to the "legal habitation, or name" of their preserver, with the exception, that the lawyer, in the course of an incidental conversation, had meeringly observed, that the mate was a "poor mean Yankee," but denied knowing his name. Mary fretted and pined away, and at last took to her bed, for almost unconsciously she had become deeply attached to the sailor; her illness assumed at last a serious character; and it being evident that she would not survive unless she again saw the object of her affections, her brother (at her urgent request) took passage for North America, and landed in Boston a few days ago, whence they came to this city on Sunday night. The passage, and the hope of meeting with one she loved, restored her to comparative health and strength, and they put up at a private boarding house in Pearl street. Thus had Mary travelled double the distance of Becket's mother, without knowing even the christain or surname of her beloved. In the mean time the mate arrived at New York, was transferred to the command of a merchantman in the southern trade, was cast away, fell ill, wrote to Europe, his letter miscarried—he sailed himself for England, went to the surgeon's house, was told all about Mary, and that she had sailed about seven days for Boston. He took passage in the first vessel, came on to New York, and without knowing that they were in the house, actually put up at the same place, and slept beneath the same roof with Mary and her brother on Sunday night. In the morning, when he descended to the breakfast table, where he found the family already assembled, the first object that met his view on entering the room, was the form of the fair traveller. She saw his face, uttered no exclamation, but sprang from her seat towards him, and would have fallen had he not rushed forward and caught her in his arms, exclaiming, "Good Gd! Mary, is that you?" she fainted away. When she recovered, mutual explanations and greetings took place, and we are happy to say, that they were married yesterday afternoon, and set off the same evening to spend the honeymoon at Albany, and by this time doubtless, know one another as well as though they had been acquainted for years.

CONSOLATION.

While General Greene, of R. I. was independent of all parties, he had a capital knack of soothing the disappointment of beaten candidates, and on such occasion used to tell a favorite story, in a style of inimitable humor, which reconciled every body to the loss of office. We can give nothing of its spirit; merely the outline. A field slave in the south to whom meat was a great blessing, one day found in his trap a plump rabbit. He took him out and held him under his arm, patted him and began to speculate on his qualities. "Oh! how fat, him very fat! de fattest I eber did see! Let see how I cook him, I roast him, no, he so fat he lose all he grease. I fry him. Ah! yes, he so fat he fry himself; golly how fat he be! No I won't fry him, I stew him." The thought of the savory stew made the negro forget himself, and in spreading out the feast in his imagination, his arm relaxed, when off he hopped the rabbit, and squatting at a goodly distance he eyed his late owner with great composure. The negro knew that there was an end of the matter, and summoning all his philosophy, he thus addressed the rabbit, shaking his fist at him all the time—"You long eared white whiskered son of a bitch, you no berry fat arter all noddor."

A Mr. Turner, well known in Vermont for his witty sayings at the bar, was one day pleading a case before Justice Tyler, when he made use of some keen and playful satire, which was evidently aimed at the bench. The judge winced a little, and endeavored to call the speaker to order by saying "None of your small shot here, Mr. Turner." "May it please your honor," replied the advocate, "we always proportion our shot to the nature of our game."

Rustic Simplicity.—A young man, a short time since, was in New York to amuse himself, and after wandering through the city, and out of the city, and in the country, he came to a place where he saw a sign that said "Yankee Shot." He went in, and saw a major and another Yankee. The major says to a Major, "Can you shoot a rifle, Major?" "Pretty considerable," says he. "I can hit a chip in the air," says the Yankee, "five times out of six shots." The Major replied, "Well I can beat that I guess, for I can hit one seven times in four shot." "Well," says the other, "that's enough; we won't waste powder, and I knock under."

A farmer in Scotland sowing a field of turnips, appropriated a ridge for the accommodation of the public, with this label:—"You are requested to steal out of this spot."

Good Definition.—There is not a better explanation of a word in the whole of Johnson's Dictionary than the following:

WHAT MAKES A GENTLEMAN?—This question is often answered in a variety of ways. The stud, the wardrobe, the hosiery, the table, or the bank account of an individual, are in their turn considered by the many, as the indications of a gentleman. The following definition, we find straying anonymously through the papers:—"In the true definition of a gentleman it is not meant to draw a line that would be invidious between high and low, rank and subordination, riches and poverty. The distinction is in the mind. Whoever is open, generous and true; whoever is of humane and affable demeanor; whoever is honorable in himself, and candid in his judgment of others, and requires no law but his word to make and fulfil an engagement; such a man is a gentleman, and such a man may be found among the tillers of the earth."

Song-Froid.—Harrison, of Virginia, the father of Gen. Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a very large heavy man—after affixing his name to that memorable instrument, he turned to Elbridge Gerry, who was very thin and slender, and said, "When the time of hanging comes, I shall have the advantage of you; it will be over with me in a minute, but you will be kicking in the air half an hour after I am gone."—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

"Have you heard the news, aunt Dolly?" said a ragged little urchin, running into the house.

"No, deary."

"Well, I'll tell it to you, aunty."

"What is it, my little man?"

"You know our Frank run away and went to sea?"

"Yes."

"Well, the French, it is said are going to pay 25,000,000 of Franks belonging to us, and I guess aunty, our Frank will be among them."

A western paper states, that during the late hurricane in Danton, Illinois, a fence rail was driven by the force of the wind entirely through the body of an ox.

There is an Oak Tree in Richmond township, Fayette county, (Tenn.) which measures around at the ground fifty feet, and five feet from the ground, girls 23 feet 10 inches; the stump of another tree, cut on the same tract of land, measures 6 feet 3 inches in diameter.

Mr. Henry Plymton of Boston, has constructed a balance, which is said to exceed in delicacy those of the English. It detects the minutest weights—for example, gold to the eighth of a grain, and will turn with the difference of an ounce in a weight of 30,000 lbs.

Speculations in real estate are very active in Pittsburg and Erie, Pa. Property is going up like a balloon, and the good people think nothing of making a snug fortune before dinner.

A fair Business.—Elder Isaac N. Walter, of New York, has, since the first of May, united in Matrimony one hundred and seventeen couples. This is doing business on a large scale in that department.

The Boston Morning Post, in speaking of three colored men engaged in a row in a church, says of one of them, that he was very colored—say, as black as the other two put together, and the pipe clay sifted out.

A Blunder.—A theological commentator praises Providence for having made the largest rivers flow close to the most populous towns.

Lord Brougham said lately in a public speech, in allusion to the taxes on newspapers, that he considered them an "infernal oppression."

The newspaper offices in London have been of late the peculiar object of depredation for thieves. The *Globe*, *Standard*, *Morning Chronicle*, and *Bell's Messenger*, have all been entered, but the whole amount of plunder does not appear to have exceeded £500.

Bred Horse.

Season, September, Charleston, S. C. Pedigree

Performance, see hand bills.

Bacon and Lard,
FOR SALE BY
MORRISONS & McKEE.
August 6, 1835. 53-17

Venison Hams,
250 WELL CURED VENISON HAMS
for sale by
WM. HUNTER.
June 6, 1835.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.
Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Commission and Forwarding STORE.

EWD. W. WILLKINGS, of the firm of Willkings & Co., having entered into copartnership with
Robt. C. Belden,
the business of the
firm will be continued by them; under the firm of **Willkings & Belden**, at the same store, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets. They will pay personal attention to forwarding Goods to the interior of the state, and receive **Cotton** and other **Produce** on Storage, will effect sales, or ship as directed.
Fayetteville, August 22, 1835. 56-2m

To Bridge Builders.

WE will let, to the lowest bidder, at the Courthouse in Concord, on the 16th of September next, a Contract for building a **Bridge** across Rocky River, at Bradshaw's Ford, 7 miles south east from Concord. The bridge will be about 300 feet long. Persons intending to contract, would do well to examine the site and convenience of materials.

A plan of said bridge can be seen at Dr. Harris's Hotel, Concord, N. C., after the 1st of September next.

Payments to Contractors will be one-half cash when the bridge is received by the Commissioners—the other half in 12 months thereafter.

Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

JOHN BOST,
WM. H. ARCHIBALD, Commis-
KIAH P. HARRIS, sioners.
Concord, N. C. Aug. 7, 1835. 158

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers take this method of notifying the public, that **W. D. McDOWALL** will remove to, and remain permanently

in Charleston, after the 20th of September next. This arrangement is made for the purpose of affording greater facilities in procuring supplies for their establishment in Camden, as also for the transaction of such

Agency and Commission BUSINESS.

as may be entrusted to them. To the merchants of the up-country, who may be under the necessity of employing agents for receiving and forwarding their goods shipped via Charleston, from the Northern Cities, they tender their services, hoping from their experience in this line of business to be able to give satisfaction.

Liberal advances will be made, either in Camden or Charleston, on Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment.

The business will be conducted in Camden, as heretofore, under the firm of **Shannon & McDowall**, and in Charleston under the firm of **McDowall & Shannon**.

C. J. SHANNON,
W. D. McDOWALL.
Camden, Aug. 15, 1835. 162

Look at This!

W. J. KEAHEY,
Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public; that he is prepared with first rate workmen, to execute all orders in his line of Business, in a style superior to any done in this section of country. Thankful for the encouragement hitherto received, he hopes, by attention and punctuality, to merit a liberal share of patronage hereafter. His Shop is kept one door south of Wm. Carson's Store.

To Tailors.

W. J. K. having been appointed agent for T. P. Williams, & Co. of New York, to sell and teach the Columbian System, those who wish it can be accommodated.

Charlotte, August 6, 1835. 6-7

Land! Land!! Land!!!

A GREAT bargain may be had by applying to the Subscribers, of that valuable tract of Land, upon which **H. D. W. Alexander** now resides, lying upon the head waters of Mallard Creek, in Mecklenburg County, containing about **600** acres. The Land formerly consisted of three tracts; one of which contains about **200** acres, with a good Dwelling House, a Barn and other out houses, together with an excellent Spring quite convenient to the house, and a good orchard; about **50** acres of which is in cultivation.

The tract upon which said Alexander resides contains about **300** acres; about **100** acres of which is in cultivation, having on the same a good Dwelling House and all other necessary buildings. The other contains about **100** acres without improvements, but is a valuable piece of Land.

The whole will be sold either separately or together, and the terms made very accommodating to the purchaser.

This Land lies well, is well watered, and situated in a very healthy part of the country.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to **H. D. W. Alexander**.

Terms made known by
DAN ALEXANDER.
July 13, 1835. 59-17

Blanks of all kinds for sale at this Office.

BACON

For sale by **J. D. Boyd**
July 30, 1835. 52-17

NOTICE.

I HAVE obtained the right of using **Stagner's Truss**; also, Dr. Price's improvement of **Stagner's Truss**, in this county, for the radical cure of Hernia (rupture.) This instrument is of recent invention, can be worn comfortably while the person is engaged at his usual avocations, and from certificates in my possession, given by **Professor Dudley** and several other of the most correct Anatomists of the United States, I have no hesitation in saying that a radical and permanent cure of this distressing malady will be effected by this Truss. The instrument and certificates can be seen by applying at the Drug Shop.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, July 15, 1835.

P. S. Unless the cure is complete there will be no charge.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable Hepatic

Anti-Bilious Pills.

IS the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public; each box contains 40 pills, price 50 cents.

These pills are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off large quantities of bile, through the influence of the excrement function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Feculent Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks, by the use of these pills. Women during pregnancy often need a mild laxative; in such cases, these pills will be found superior to all other remedies. Persons going to sea or to a Southern climate, should by all means take some of these pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without them. A portion taken occasionally would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the bowels, that the most unpalatable fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these pills a fair trial, will ever after be willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of the efficacy of these pills might be added, but the very high reputation of Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "**Peters' Vegetable Hepatic**" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health, and oppose disease.

—ALSO—

Dr. Peters' celebrated Patent Vegetable MEDICINE, STOMACHIC & HEPATIC, for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, price Four Dollars.

Both the above valuable Medicines are for sale in Charlotte, by Smith & Williams; in Concord, by P. B. Barringer; in Salisbury, by John Murphy; and in Yorkville, S. C. by Nelson, E. M. where numerous certificates, with regard to their unrivalled efficacy can be seen.

To the Afflicted.

WE have just received a supply of Dr. Beld's celebrated

Anti-dyspeptic Pills.

Hawley's Tooth-ache Pills, highly recommended. We have also, left to sell on commission,

Dr. Gunn's Medical Root, expressly for the use of Farmers. **SMITH & WILLIAMS.**
March 17, 1835. 33-17

Now is the Time.

I WILL pay the highest prices in CASH for **25** or **30** Likely Negroes. I may be found most commonly at Dr. Boyd's Hotel in Charlotte, N. C. All letters will be strictly attended to.

JOHN JONES.
June 27, 1835.

N. B. Address Robert Huie in Salisbury, N. C.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a large number of young Negroes from **12** to **30** years of age. The highest prices in CASH will be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel.

GREEN RUIE.
July 18, 1835. 51-17

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, a male negro man named **HENDRICK**, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, had on light colored clothes. He says he ran away from Christopher Roberts who was moving from Jones county, N. C. to some part of Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.
May 11, 1835. 41-17

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 17th inst. a negro man named **HENDRICK**, about 30 years of age, dark complexion, his clothes very ragged and dirty. He says he ran away from Christopher Roberts who was moving from Jones county, N. C. to some part of Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.
May 11, 1835. 41-17

Shorliff Deeds for Sale.